THE

LIBERTY, PROPERTY, and RELIGION

OF THE

WHIGS.

In a LETTER to a WHIG.

Occasion'd by some Discourse upon the Reverend Dr. Sacheverell's Sermons on Palm-Sunday, and 29th of May, 1713.

LONDON,

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THE THE INCIPATE



SIR,



Was not a little rejoyc'd, when I observ'd, That what was advanc'd in our late Discourse about the Reverend Dr. Sacheverell's Two Sermons, in Opposi-tion to your wild Whiggish No-

tions, had fome Influence upon you. The ill Ferment subsided a little, you Thought with more Calmness, Spoke with greater Temper, began to suspect the Schemes of Novel Managers, did me the Honour to defire me to recollect the Discourse, and Write to you with the first Opportunity, promising to reconfider it impartially.

Accordingly, Sir, upon my Return Home, I fet about it; and now fend you, what I hope may, upon your fecond Thoughts, by God's Blessing, fully reconcile you to the true Notions of Liberty and Property, and those Passive Christian Principles, which the Reverend Doctor has so well defended, in order to give a right Turn to Peoples Thoughts.

You

You may remember, Sir, how you combated the Doctor's Notion of Rebellion, when he fays, (a) "Those specious Pretences of Rebelling in Defence of Religion, and for Li-" herry and Property, appear'd very early " in the Christian Church, in order to Subvert

the Foundations of Christianity.

This you thought a bard Saying; and urg'd, " That you could not understand, how Defenders of Liberty, Property, and Religion, against the Lawless Invasions of wicked Princes, could Subvert Christianity: That if People did not stand up to rescue those precious Things from Arbitrary Vioa lence, they courted Oppression, invited the Prince to enflave their Persons, and to extirpate Religion: And you resolv'd the Non-Resistance of the Primitive Christians, into meer Impotence, or want of Power to " Refift.

You cannot but know, Sir, that Liberty, Property, and Life, are the Trinity, which the Whigs do most adore! Agreeably to what their Old Observator says, (b) That They are the Trinity which our Laws feem to worship here on Earth.

(b) Observat. Vol. 3. Numb. 99. March 28. 1705. iT's a right Turn to Peoples Thoughts.

⁽a) Dr. Sacheverell's Sermon, Preach'd before the Honsunable House of Commons, on Friday, May 29. 1713. pag. 3. Printed for H. Clements at the Half-Moon in St. Paul's Church-yard.

of it, Liberty from Spiritual Servitude, Liberty of the Sons of God, which confifts in Obedience to all the Precepts of Christianity, Subjection to Kings being one of them, is a glorious thing. Yea, Liberty from Bodily Slavery, Liberty in Opposition to Banishments and Prisons, the Liberties, Rights, or Ancient Customs of the Subjects, are choice Temporal Blessings; which a Loyal Christian is as sensible of, and thankful for, as any Whig can be.

But pray, Sir, what else do the Whigs and their Confederates generally mean by Liberty, but, as the Doctor fays, (c) " An Immunity " from all Laws both Ecclefiaftical and Civil?" A License to Refist and Depose their Sovereign, upon what they call Extremities, and pressing Occasions; and they, for sooth, must be the Judges too; yea, a Liberty to annihis late the very Notion of the Hereditary Right of our Kings and Queens, denying them any other Title except the Peoples Bounty, with a dreadful Explanation, That they who have a Right to confer, have a Right also to transfer. A little Whig, Heir to Two or Three hundred a Year, would grumble terribly to be fo ferv'd: But with them, it feems,

⁽c) Dr. Sacheverell's Sermon before the House of Commons, May 29. 1713. pag. 16.

every One ought to have Unalienable Rights and Liberties, except Kings, Queens, and their Loyal Subjects. These Gentlemen would be at Liberty to obey their Superiors no longer, than their Superiors do please and obey them; and are resolved to continue as great Strangers to the Patience, as they are

to the Faith of the Saints.

Tis no new thing, Sir, for these Patrons of Resistance to gild their Deformities, by giving good Names to bad Things: Thus, in the Days of their Ancestors, in 41, and 48, the Usurpers were call'd Keepers of the Liberties of their Country! Perjury was call'd Obeying of Providence! A Transformation of the Church into a Babel was call'd Glorious Reformation! The Kingdom in a Blaze, was call'd Gospel-Light! Extinguishing all Remorfe, Compassion, and Good-nature was call'd Subduing of the Passions! And then, as well as now, by the same Whiggism, to be Independent of Law, and free from Subjection to Princes, when they fancy themfelves griev'd, was, and is, call'd Liberty!

Consult but the Writings of the present Whigs about Liberty, Property, Resistance, and the like; you'll find them, Sir, an exact Counterpart of their Ancestors Books in King Charles the First's Days; and to read them, is sufficient to convert a Sadducee, and make him confess a Resurrection of the Regicides, or at least to convince him of a

Transmi-

Transmigration of those King-killing Souls into our Modern Whig-Scriblers: They interpret their Liberties the same way. And it may not be improper to ask, whether such a Correspondence in Method can be without some Conformity in Design?

You were pleas'd, Sir, to tell me, "That "when you speak of Liberty, you mean "the Rights and Privileges of the Subject, "confirm'd by the Laws and Customs of the Land; and that when these are notably broke in upon by the Prince, and "Things brought to Extremity, 'tis then, you think, Resistance or Rebellion is justi-

" fiable.

As to Rights and Privileges, or Liberties of the Subject, even Magna Charta, the great Record of them, tells us, that they are Grants and Concessions of the King, and not the Inherent Original Rights of the People: They are not held Absolutely, but upon Condition of our firm Allegiance. Thus, Sir, they are forseited by Rebellion, and so, cannot be defended by it. Particularly,

As to the Subject's Property in his Lands: The highest Degree of this Property, which any Person has, is that which Lawyers call ALODIAL; that is, holding from God alone, in his own full Right, without any Service, Payment of Rent, Vassalage, Load or Burden. This High Degree of Property, our Kings and Queens only have.— The Property which

which Subjects have in their Lands, is only FEUDAL; that is, they hold their Lands of the King or Queen in Fee; which, tho' it gives a perpetual Estate, yet not Absolutely, but Conditionally; for it depends upon their Fidelity, upon their Acknowledgment of his Superiority: Hence, all Feuda are lost by Rebellion and Treason, and are absolutely (d) at the King's Difpofal. The highest Expression of a Subject's Right and Property, which Law will justifie, is this, as I am inform'd, He is Seis'd of Such Lands in his Demain, as Fre. So that, Sir, according to the Laws of the Land, the Rights and Properties of the Subject can never be mainrain'd, but are always loft, by Refistance or Rebellion.

I am aware, Sir, that Thorough-pac'd Whig's will not mind Lawyers more than Divines. upon this Head of Property! Such as imagine that they are King's, Priefts, and Prophets to themselves, cannot doubt but that they have a Power to put what Sense upon Words they. please, and to act accordingly: Thus; the plain English of the Whigs, for Property, is, What is thine is mine, and what is mine any Perfon has, is that which I . noveryme at

on This is no Banter, but a Sad Truth; for the Property-Men of 41 and 48, whose Prin-Payment of Rent, Vallalage Load or Burden.

This righ Degree of Property, our Kings 41 (d) 29 Edw. III. eap. 2. over ylno 27 301 bris which

ciples our present Whigs inherit, did confirm what I fay, when they had Power equal to their Will: They left no Property to the Mitre and the Crown, or to fuch as dar'd bravely to espouse their Cause. The Saints, the Meek. shall inherit the Earth, was thought enough to give that Set of Men, who Sainted themfelves, a Title to the Lands and Poffeilions of the Malignants; which was a Name they gave to every Body but themselves. The then Sequestrations, Decimations, Plunders, Banish-ments, Imprisonments, &c. do sufficiently tell us, that what they mean by Property is, as above express'd.

Upon this, Sir, you told me with some Warmth, " That serting aside the Law-" Notions of Alodial and Feudal Property.

you thought, that when a Prince unjuffly

takes away the Estates and Lives of dutiful "Subjects, 'twas very unreasonable to sit still,

" and not to take up Arms; you ought " to bridle the Prince, to fet Things to Rights, and to prevent the Ruin of a Nation."

If Sovereign Princes should behave fo, who shall be Judge of the Justice or Injustice of their Actions? If the People? This makes the Governours Subjects, and the Subjects Governours; fets the Feet where the Head flould be. If the Persons and Authority of Princes were not inviolably fecur'd from Popular Infults by the Precepts of Christianity, 'tis evident that the Weakness of the Peoples Understandings,

derstandings, the Strength of their Passions, and the Unweildiness of their Numbers, would prove them utterly uncapable of such Work, as to call their Governours to an Account: and that they are better qualified to cry, Have ye any Kettles to mend; than, Have ye any Crowns to mend. Madness is their Character upon Sacred Record, and must such take upon them the Authority of setting Things to Rights? Whosoever speaks of their invading such Superiority, without putting them in mind of the Gallows here, and of Damnation hereaster, must do it by that Figure, by which Idiots and Madmen are under the actual Sanction of no Law.

Compare Tyranny with Rebellion, and you'll find no fuch Mischief by the First, as by the Last. If the People rebel, Thousands of Tyrants fart up instead of One; then is Hell broke loofe, and more are destroy'd in One Day, than could otherwise be in many Months. The Wrath of a King is faid to be like the Roaring of a Lyon, but that of the People like the Roaring of the Sea; 'tis as an Inundation which carries all before it : And to flee from the King to them for Help, is like running into the Ocean for fear of a little Rivulet. Tis better to fuffer much under real Grievances, than to indulge the pernicious Freedom of Righting our selves, and so introduce an Intestine War; which is incomparably worse than the worst of Tyrannical Princes

Tis true, Sir, that to fit still and fuffer. rather than to rife up and resist, is a bard Lesson; but 'tis such a One as God has set us. and must be learn'd. Very pertinent are the Words of Elibu: (e) Shall even he that hates Right, Govern? And wilt thou condemn him that is most Fust? Is it fit to Say to a King, Thou art Wicked? And to Princes, Ye are Ungodly? Here, Elihu supposing, through Mistake, that Fob unworthily repin'd at God's fevere Hand upon him, argues, that a King. who is a Hater of Justice, must yet by Virtue of his Hereditary Right, (govern his Subjects, and not be abus'd by them: And from thence infers, that much more we ought calmly to subject our selves to the Providential Dispensations of Almighty God our Creator, who can never do an unjust Thing. The Sacred Oracles are full and plain for the Paffive Behaviour of Subjects. (f) Against a King there is no rising up. (g) Who may say unto him, What dost thou? (b) Let every Soul be Subject to the Higher Powers-They that resist, Shall receive to themselves Damnation - Ye must needs be subject, not only for Wrath, but also for Conscience Sake, &c. (i) Such as chuse to save their Tem-

⁽e) Job 34. 17, 18. (f) Prov. 30. 31.

⁽g) Eccles. 8. 4. (i) Exod. 22. 28. Psal. 82. 6. Prov. 24. 21. Eccles. 10. 20. 1 Tim. 2, 1, 2. Tit. 2. 1, 2. 1 Pet. 2. 17, 20.

poral Life by refifting God's Precept, lose their Eternal Life according to his Threatning: And what Madness is it to rise up and strike, when the Blow recoils on our selves to our

Eternal Down-fall.

Men of true Christian Wisdom and Honour will discharge excessive Regards for this Life, rather than neglect the other; will let their Protection remain in God Almighty's Hands, rather than foolishly act as if they were their own only Guardians. They know, that Preserver of Men (k) is one of God's Names; That the (1) Hearts of Kings are in his Hand; That he fuits Hereditary Kings to the Peoples Circumstances as they are good or bad, and will not fuffer them to bear hard upon their Subjects, longer than is necessary for their due Correction. Thus, Sir, 'tis not Resistance, but an humble Passive Submission, with Amendment of our Lives, earnest Prayers to God, and a true Practice of Religion, that are the best Methods against such a Prince, as you suppose.

But then, faid you, "What if the Prince"
manifestly Attempts to destroy true Religion in his Kingdoms? You might then,
without the least Scruple, take God's Cause
in Hand, Hostile Resistance, in such a Case,
being but an interposing our selves for the

DOME

⁽k) Job 75 20. (1) Prov. 215 1.

" Safeguard of Religion, and helping the Lord

" against the Mighty!

It must, Sir, be but a very indifferent Sort of Religion that Men would defend by Rebellion, even as good a Religion, surely, as Rebels are good Men and obedient Subjects: And therefore tis but sit, we should know a little what the Religion of the Whigs and their Allies is, before you pronounce so warmly.

Liberty, Property, and Life, are their Trinity. They are for striking the Fifth Commandment out of the Decalogue, as dangerous to their Liberties; because it fixes the Duty they owe to God's Vicegerents. They are for overthrowing all the Fences of the Christian Church, and hold, that Schism is but a meer Bug-bear. They are generally against Kneeling, or Standing, or Changing these Postures at Divine Worship; for no other Reason, that I can conceive, but that it would spoil many a good Nap, which do at such Seasons give a more than ordinary Regale to their Senses.

They further maintain, that meer Possession gives Right. And this Notion, Sir, gives Robbers a Title to our Goods, if they can but carry them off: It deposes all fixt Measures of Right and Wrong, destroys all real Distinction 'twixt Moral Good and Evil, and so eraseth, the whole Line of Duty: It puts no Difference between a Robber and an Honest Man, between an Oliver and the most

Rightful

Rightful King or Queen in the World, but only this very ill-natur'd One, that if Robbers or Olivers get into Possession, they have more Right to their Acquisitions than the

wrong'd Rightful Owner!

They disregard all the Encouragements they have to depend on God's Promises and Providence, in dangerous Times; And despising the Cross, they take up the Sword. They resolve all what they call Religion into Temporal Convenience and Sasety, and an Excessive Concern for Ease in this Life.

In a Word, Sir, the Doctors of Resistance burlesque Christ's Commission to his Disciples. Go into the World; that is, according to Whiggish Principles and Practices, Go and overturn the World by seditious Doctrines. Preach; that is, Proclaim War and Rebellion. Baptize; that is, Wash People in their own Blood. Loose; that is, Loose them from all steddy, bonest, and loyal Principles. Bind; that is, Bind the Doctrines of Resistance, Popular Power, &c. hard and fast on their Consciences.

If these, Sir, be Branches of Whiggish Religion, then such Religion is Rebellion; Witchcrast, the Inspiration of Satan; and sit for nothing but Destruction. No Government in the World will endure a Religion that teaches Rebellion; no not your selves, if you were

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uppermost.

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But now; suppose the Rightful Sovereign, King or Queen, was an Insidel or an Heretick, and attempted to banish the true Religion out of his or her Dominions; yet in this, which is the Cause of God, and the highest imaginable Case, hostile Resistance or Rebellion,

is damnable: For,

The Christian Religion is Peaceable; Rebellion is quite contrary to its Genius, and to its Precepts, (as is already noted;) and to defend the one by the other, is Confederating with the Devil, to support the Church; its to disgrace Religion, under pretence of contending for its Honour; and is pretending to serve God, in direct Opposition to God's Will.

Nebuchadnezzar was a Persecutor of God's People, and of their Religion; yet he (m) had his Power from God, was call'd (n) God's Servant, and the Jews were commanded to submit to his Yoke: And 'tis impossible, one would think, to imagine, that Religion, in its more Evangelical Edition, should countenance Mob and Violence, or need such Supports; since nothing is plainer in this Case, than that it commands Subjects to take up the Cross, and not the Sword. Our Saviour wrought a Miracle, to make Satisfaction for Peter's Resistance, after he had rebuk'd him;

⁽m) Dan. 2. 37, 38. (n) Jer. 27. 6, 7.

and the had Legions of Angels at his Command, yet he resisted not Pilate the Roman Governor sent by Casar, but own'd (o) his Power to be given him from Above, and patiently submitted to the most execrable Sentence. And thus behaving himself, he is propounded by St. Peter as a Pattern for our (p) Imitation, under the severest

lion is onite contrary to its Contra sagit

bas

The Primitive Roman Christians knew this: And therefore, when perfectted for Religion, never offer'd to rebel in its Defence. I know. you resolv'd their Non-Resistance into meer Impotence: But is it possible for any to think, that their Goodness was entirely Whiggish; that their Patience was but like yours, when under Hatches & Tertullian observes. That in his Time, (q) their Enemie's mightily complain'd of their great Numbers; that the City was, as it were, invested by them; that they abounded in the Countries, Caftles, and Ifles; and that all Sexes, Ages, States and Conditions, went over to them. Those, Sir, that put their Quietness upon the foot of meer Weakness, do deffroy their Innocences rob them of the Glory of Martyrdom, and justifie their Persecutors, who did only strike fast, to wrought a Miracle, to make

⁽⁰⁾ St. John 19. 10, 11. (p) 1 Pet 2. 21, 22, 23. (q) Apol. c. 1. Obsessam vociferantur Civitatem, &c.

prevent the fatal Blow that was meditated by the Christans, as the Whigs do very falsely

imagine.

I hope, Sir, by this time, you'll begin to think, like a Christian, that Religion defies Rebellion, and ever stood, and will stand without it; that there is nothing more puissant than the Church, stronger than the Earth; yea, (r) the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it. Christ is the Rock and Protector of the Church, and (s) over-rules all things for her Advantage. If God, at any time, fend bad Kings, who rage against the true Religion; their Aim is, indeed, properly to persecute: But God's Aim is, either that false Brethren may be detected, or, that the Faith and Patience of the Saints may be tried, or, that Unbelievers, by feeing a concurrence of all the Christian Vertues, in the humble and patient Conduct of the Faithful, might be brought over to the true Religion, as it happen'd in the Primitive Times: But God never defign'd that Religion should press Rebellion into its Service; but, on the contrary, has, by the plainest Precepts, guarded the Persons of Kings or Queens from Violence, and made the Refifting their HEREDITARY Authority Penal in the highest degree; and

⁽r) St. Matth. 16. 18. (s) Eph. 1. 22.

and our Laws have, in Consequence, made it

Here you repeated the word HEREDITARY, and told me, that I copy'd after the Doctor, who had it so much at Heart, that he could not write it but in a very distinguish'd Cha-

racter, even in (t) Capital Letters.

The Doctor do's so, in citing an (u) Act of Parliament; and 'tis to his Honour, that he so vigorously appear'd in Defence of it formerly, when the very Notion of an Hereditary Sovereign was design'd to have been Whiggishly eclips'd by, if not transmuted into a

Thing call'd a General during Life.

Don't the Lawyers acknowledge, that the Constitution of our Monarchy is Hereditary? Do's not Lord Chief-Justice Coke say, That (w) the Kings of England, who are Monarchs and Absolute Princes, hold their Kingdoms and Dominions by Lawful Succession, and by Inherent BIRTH-RIGHT and Descent of INHERITANCE, according to the Fundamental Laws of this Realm? Is it not a Maxim in our Law, That the King never Dies? Which shews, that the Government is not

(u) Act. Anno 12 Car. II. cap. 14.

(m) Rep. 5. p. 39.

⁽t) Dr. Sacheverell's Sermon before the House of Commons, May 29. 1713. pag. 20.

Elective, but Hereditary; not to observe, that Hereditary Government was from the Begin-

ning.

After some Pause, Sir, to my great Surprize, rather than relinquish your false Notion of Liberty, you fally'd out upon the Divine Conduct, and disputed this Expression in the Doctor's Sermon, That (x) God, by virtue of his Sovereignty, may undoubtedly command our Belief Implicitly, in such things as He thinks fit to reveal, the they are above our Reason to comprehend, without the blasphemous Imputation of Enflaving his Creatures. - "You " thought, that it was very Unmanly to be " Hood-wink'd; that Implicit Faith was fit " for Children; that as you could not be " shackl'd to a Set of Unconditional Heredi-" taries to hinder your Free-Acting, fo nei-" ther to a Set of inexplicable Notions to " hinder your Free-Thinking, and force you " to furrender your Reason.

Sir, The Notion of Implicit Faith, is, a Faith that is interwoven with something else, and led by it. Thus, if the Doctrine of the Trinity, or of the Incarnation, or of the Body (y) and Blood of our Saviour being Verily and

(y) Church of England Catechism. St. John 6.

⁽x) Dr. Sacheverell's Sermon before the House of Com-

Indeed taken and receiv'd by the Faithful in the Lord's-Supper, be propos'd to our Belief, when we are fatisfy'd that the Proposition to be believ'd is reveal,d by God, and when we understand the Meaning of the Words inwhich the Proposition is deliver'd, tho' the connexion of those Words, or the Proposition itself, exceeds our Reason, and we cannot comprehend it; we must yet believe it notwithflanding, because God has faid it. Here, Sir, humbly to give up our Reason to its Great Author, that is to fay, to Believe Implicitly, is a most Manly and Reasonable Service: For the Homage of our Understandings is due to God, as well as that of our Wills; fo that 'tis equally Rebellious to Difbelieve what He Says, as to Difobey what He Commands.

Sir, there are many who declaim against Implicit Faith, and yet scarce believe any thing any other way, not being able to comprehend the Reasons why they believe what is taught them. 'Tis by an Implicit Faith, or a Faith leaning upon the Authority of the Church, that the Generality of Christians believe they have the true Scriptures.

You at last, Sir, turn'd to the Doctor's Sermon on Palm-Sunday, 1713. and said, That he taught Forgiveness of Enemies with such Reserves, Exceptions, and Limitations, as if it were a meer Counsel, and no Pre-

cept,

ce cept, as if we were not obliged to the Du-" ty; but might practife or not practife it " without Sin.

There was no occasion, Sir, for such a jeering Smile, at the Distinction between Evangelical Counsels and Precepts, the Doctor having faid nothing about it. But if you and I must have a touch at it, it seems there's good ground for it. Bishop Morton (z) says that we allow it; and Bishop Mountague (*) speaks the same: So (a) St. Chrysoftome, and (b) St. Ferome, and (c) St Augustine, when they are explaining these Words of our Saviour, (d) If thou wilt be perfect, go and Sell that thou hast, and give to the Poor, and thou shall have Treasure in Heaven. If the Whigs will not hold this to be a Counfet, that is, fuch as they may do or not do without Guilt, they bind themselves to obey it as a Command (e) fome time or other. But then what would become of their Darling, if they turn'd Property into Poverty?

(7) Appeal Lib. 5. cap. 4. fect. 3.

(c) Serm. 61. de Temp. (d) St. Matth. 19. 21.

^(*) A Fust Appeal, &c. Printed 1625. p. 214, &c.

⁽a) Tom. 5. p. 322. Edit. Savil. (b) Contra Jovin. L. 1. c. 2.

⁽e) Affirmative Precepts ligant semper, tho' not ad semper. They require Obedience some time or other.

As to forgiving our Enemies: That is certainly a Precept obligatory in the highest Degree. And the Reverend Doctor has, as I humbly conceive, manag'd the Point with that Exactness and just Compassion, that none can find fault with him but the Impenitent, who know they are not entitled (f) to Forgiveness either from God or Man. Some Whigs, it seems, will neither forgive nor be forgiven, neither take nor give Quarter; will not accept a Pardon for their Persons, without a Toleration of their Iniquities: Which the Doctor, being an Ambassador of Christ, had neither Power or Will to offer.

You said, "That the Dostor is against "(g) trusting Enemies, or putting them in Places of Trust; which is no Symptom of

"his Forgiving Temper.

There's nothing can justify the Doctor's Caution better than what follows in the Sermon itself, to which I refer you. In the mean time, Sir, do's placing Persons at the Helm of Affairs, necessarily follow their Pardon? Cannot an Offender think himself forgiven, unless he be advanc'd to a high Post? Do's not their late Behaviour justify the utmost Caution now? Why such Clamour for Places of Trust and Power? Here, Sir, lies the Mystery: The Whigs and their People

⁽g) Serm. on Falm-Sunday, pag. 18.

think they are the Original of Government; can make and unmake Kings and Queens, and so cannot endure to be below any others, lest their Profession and Principles should prove quite useles!

Your Fund of Exceptions being exhausted, "You faintly mention'd the late Commons

"Impeachment, and the Lords Judgment of

" Silence, which you thought might have " reftrain'd the Doctor's Preaching the like

" Notions over again.

Sir, They are Principles, and Fundamental ones too, in Church and State, which you and other Whigs object against the Doctor. And 'tis much to the Doctor's Honour, that he dar'd to be true to Principles at such a dangerous Juncture, when his Fidelity was likely to entitle him to nothing but fuch Refentment. And indeed the Whigs could not have more effectually rais'd the Doctor's Character, than by pushing on such a Method of Proceeding; for knowing that no one Whig in Britain durst enter the Lists with him on equal Terms, they call'd the whole Representative Body of the Island to their Assistance; which imports, that even, in the Opinion of the Whigs, none else, nothing less than such a Great Assembly could pretend to deal with fuch an Heroic Spirit, and the Principles he espous'd: Against which, the Gates of Hell [the Council-Chamber of the Whigs I shall not prevail. Besides all

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all this, Sir, The QUEEN'S Presenting the Dostor to the Rectory of St. Andrew's, and the present Loyal House of Commons desiring him to Preach before them on that Evermemorable Day May 29th, is vastly more than a Counter-Balance for the ill Treatment he receiv'd from a Factious Party in a former House of C----s.

I heartily pray, Sir, that what is here fent you, may be a happy Means fully to disengage your Mind from the very ill Notions of the Whigs; that for the future, they may have neither Credit in your Opinion, nor Influence on your Practice. I am, with

all Sincerity,

SIR,

London, June 23.

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Your most bumble Servant, &c.

